Warmer; cloudy.

PublicLibray 4297

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With a \$2.50 cover, too. Our special in Spring Hats-Tourist and Pasha styles in soft, newest blocks in stiff, in the natty, new spring shades of Pearl, Tan, Hair Brown and Black, will continue this week, unless the lines close before Saturday

\$2.50 Spring Hats \$1.47.

There are Lots of Early Bayers.

TERMS OFFERED BY WEYLER TO

REV. DIAZ AND HIS BROTHER.

Will Be Released from Custody if

They Immediately Leave Cuba-Let-

ter from General Collazo.

HAVANA, April 22.-Captain-general Wey-

ler, it became known this afternoon, has de-

cided to release the Rev. Albert Diaz, the

brother Alfred, from custody on condition

that they will immediately leave Cuba. A

Protestant clergyman who called on the

Diaz brothers since they have been in cus-

tody at the residence of the Chief of Police

they are treated with every consideration by

Copello and his assistants. They have no

complaint to make. The United States con-

actively engaged on the case and nothing

will be left undone to provide for their com-

A dispatch from Matanzas says that two

s very encouraging for the Spanish Catherine He believes that it will be impossible for

METHODS OF SPANIARDS.

"Killed in Battle."

TAMPA, Fla., April 22.-The following let

ter, dated La Coronela, Cardenas, April 3,

has just been received from Gen. Enrique

"I have been more than agreeably sur-

prised since my arrival here. No one out-side of the island can imagine the magni-

tude or power of the revolution. The power of the Spanish government does not extend

beyond the ground that their soldiers oc-

cupy, and that only while occupied, the forts where they live well intrenched and the cities they inhabit. Not an estate

grinds without our permission; even Portugalete, belonging to Don Manuel Calvo (the chief supporter of the Spanish government in Cuba), has nicely framed and hung up

over the entrance to the estate Maximo

"Since my arrival here I have seen many

Spaniards that live out in the country as 'Spaniards,' and as such are respected by our forces. They are bound to work so as

not to die of hunger, and as they cannot make a living in the towns are bound to work in their fields. We respect them and

do not interfere with them, and yet every now and then they fall victims to Weyler's soldiers, whose conduct is all the more vile

the means of letting the outside world

know what is going on. The greater part

of the killing that they report consists of the 'Pacificos,' who live in the country by

the permission of the Spanish in order to

gain their living and not starve in the

cities. These are the victims, and these are

the ones who will go to fill up the number of their so-called 'killed in battle.'

"The wake of the Spanish troops can be followed by burned remains of all the small

huts and the destruction of every farm or

bit of land that is under cultivation. Every

horse or animal that they come across is killed so as to prevent us from utilizing

"I will now take up the history of our anding. The last I wrote you was from on

were. While he was gone the other boats were lowered and landed. Vasquez had not returned, and, judging from his silence

that everything was all right, the other boats, with forty men, were sent ashore.

Our pilot had instructions to take us to a

given point, and we were anchored, as he said, at that place. Some time having

passed and none of the boats returning for the rest of the cargo and no signs being

made, I was getting quite anxious, for with over forty men ashore and four boats, I ought to have had some information. About that time one of the boys returned

in a boat, saying they were completely worn out buffeting with the waves; that

the coast, although a sand beach, was un-

approachable without great risk, for the waves were very high and breaking heavily

to such an extent that three large boats, as soon as they touched the beach, had been capsized. It was impossible to get off again and they were soon beaten to pieces."

What Madrid Newspapers Are Saying.

this city discuss the rumors of the negotia-

tions between Washington and Madrid re-

garding Cuba. El Liberal thinks that Spain

might yield to the friendly suggestion from

the European powers that she give Cuba

liberties compatible with Spanish sover-eignty, but "never to the suggestion of the United States." The Imparcial says: "If the government tolerates the intervention of the United States in Cuba the nation will repu-

diate it." The Nacional expresses the opin-ion that the insurgents will not lay down their arms even in exchange for autonomy.

their arms even in exchange for autonomy, and that, therefore, "the only way to terminate the rebellion is by arms and not by laws." The Nacional concludes: "There is no government in Spain which dare now offer (Cuba) anything but bayonets and bullets."

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gen. N. L. Jef-fries, a veteran of the late war, and well known to public men as counsel for the

LOWELL, Mass., April 22.—Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-Mayor of this city, who had served three terms in that office, died suddenly at his home to-day of heart disease. He was seventy-five years of age.

MADRID, April 22.-The newspapers of

now that the poor owners have not

Gomez's order for its protection.

Collazo, who recently left this city on an

expedition to Cuba:

General Collazo Tells About

sul-general, Mr. Ramon O. Williams,

fort while in the hands of the police.

Copello, was informed by the prisoners that

American Baptist missionary, and

The When

BIGFOUR ROUTE MUST QUIT THE ISLE

STATE ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R. SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, MAY 18 and 14.

\$4.25 for the Round Trip from Indianapolis And corresponding rates from all points in the State. Tickets will be sold May 12 and 13, good returning until the 15th, inclusive. Special Department Headquarters and W. R. C.

day, May 12, and run through without change of cars to South Bend via Goshen Returning, this train will leave South Bend ursday afternoon, May 14, after the close encampment and run back to Indian-without change of cars. The Knightstown Soldiers' Orphans' Home Band mpany the headquarters train.
will also be sold via Colfax and the Vandalia. Regular trains leave on this route at 7:10 a. m. and 5 p. m., reaching South Bend at 1 p. m. and 10:55 p. m. Re-turning, leave South Bend at 4:40 a. m. and 12 noon, reaching Indianapolis at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Regular trains via Goshen leave Indianapolis at 11:15 a. m. and arrive at South Bend at 6 p. m. Returning, leave South Bend at 1 p. m. and arrive at Indianapolis at 8:45 p. m.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. Woodsdale: Park: Excursion UNDER AUSPICES OF

Cleveland Club, Sunday, May 10.

Grand Balloon Ascension and amusements of all Special Train leaves at 7:30 a. m.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains leave daily at 11:50 noon and 12:25 night, Arrive Chicago 5:30 p. m., and 7:20 a. m.
Leave Chicago daily 12:40 noon and 8:30 p. m.
Arrive Indianapolis 6:10 p. m. and 3:25 a. m.
Monon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4:00

led information at Union Station and 2 West igton street. GEO, W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

5 Per Cent.—Loans—5 Per Cent. C. S. Warburton,

A \$40 CIGAR

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ED GRAY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

64 Virginia Ave., Sells CHAMBERS'S

BOUQUET

Best 5c Cigar.

GIFT TO HARVARD.

\$100,000 for Establishment of a Department of Comparative Pathology.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.-Harvard University has received a gift of \$100,000 from a Boston donor, whose name is not made public, for the establishment of a department of competitive pathology. The professor in this department is to be a member of the medical faculty of Harvard and to devote his entire time to the study of diseases, their causes and cures, both with reference to men and animals. This will be the first professorship in comparative pathology to be established at any great merican university.

Losses by Fire. ST. LOUIS, April 22.-Between 2 and clock this morning the large brick barbuilding, 300 feet long by 30 feet wide, ferson Barracks, fourteen miles south of this city on the river bank, was destroyed by fire. A considerable quantity of furni-ture and clothing was also burned, and ten thousand cartridges were exploded. The sol-diers also lost most of their personal effects. The total loss is about \$60,000.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., April 22.—Green & Bentley's wholesale drug store, the bank building adjoining Lacey's building and Strasberger's dry-goods store burned to-day. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$20,000. Alaska Fur Seal Company, which long controlled the Bering sea seal business, died suddenly to-day. He argued a case in court this week and apparently was in good health. He leaves quite a fortune.

Negro Shot to Death. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—Bob hambers, a desperate negro, who robbed a suse and burned a barn at Bellevue farm. Lear Cranberry, N. C., was taken from the cranber of this morning, tied to a tree and shot

PEARL BRYAN NOT DEAD WHEN SHE WAS DECAPITATED.

Testimony of Dr. Robert Carothers Who Conducted the Autopsics on the Murdered Girl's Remains.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT

CLOTHES BROUGHT INTO COURT.

Evidence of Mrs. Mabel Stanley, Dr Gillespie and Others Against Scott Jackson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ky., April 22.-The most dam aging testimony offered to-day in the trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan was that of Dr. Robert Carothers, who performed the post-mortem examination. His opinion was that the girl was beheaded while she was still alive. Mrs. Mabel Stanley, sister of Pearl Bryan, identified the clothing which was found on the body as that worn by Pearl when she was in Greeneastle. She also identified Scott Jackson, having seen him in Greencastle. The prisoner was unable to look her in the eye. Although Mrs. Stanley seemed deeply moved, and once or twice gave way to tears while

cisely. At the afternoon session Pearl Bryan' relatives were given seats inside the railing. Her aged father sat within two or three feet of Jackson and listened to the testimony apparently with the keenest interest. Dr. Carothers was still on the stand. Attorney Crawford endeavored to make him admit that a "retraction" of the wound in the hand would have taken place if it had been inflicted after death, but the doctor insisted that such would not be the case. He also answered "no" to a question as to whether the conditions of the body might not indicate that the girl was asphyxiated and then

swering the questions put clearly and con-

American newspaper correspondents, Messrs. O'Leary and Daily (Daly), are detained by Shortly after 10 o'clock the Bryan family, amid intense excitement, entered the courtthe authorities there.

Captain-general Weyler expressed his view of the situation in Cuba to-day, both present and prospective, which he claims to feel is very encouraging for the Spanish cause. house through the Circuit Court clerk's room Mr. Bryan was the first to enter. On his arm was Mrs. Bryan in full mourning, and fotlowing were Mr. Frank and Mr. Fred Bryan, Maceo to pass the trocha and get out of Pinar del Rio, even in the rainy season. the two sons, and brothers of the murdered girl. Colonel Nelson at once left his seat General Weyler says the rebellion is more broken up than he expected would be the case, considering its earlier development. In view of the demoralization and lack of reand went over and shook the old man's hand. Mr. Bryan introduced him to Mrs. Bryan and the two sons. The eyes of the hundreds of spectators were turned on the bereaved family as they stood to be sworn.

view of the demoralization and lack of resources throughout the island, but especially
in Pinar del Rio, he expresses the hope that
the pacification of the island will be only a
question of about eight months' time. General Weyler says he is surprised at the absence of Maximo Gomez from this part of
the island, leaving Maceo without help. He
points out that Gomez continues in Sancti
Spiritus and the Puerto Principe region,
where he is unable to proveks an unrising A SENSATIONAL SCENE Sheriff Plummer at this juncture brought in a wire figure with the dress of Pearl Bryan on it. It was the dress which the unfortunate girl wore, and caused a tremendous where he is unable to provoke an uprising

of the mass of country folk as they are worn out with the destruction and crime already Colonel Crawford jumped to his feet. "Your Honor." he fairly yelled, I object to this ted in the region, the more so as eastern dummy being brought into court. Take it out; rule it out. We object to the proceeding,

> "Why should you object? We do not intend to offer the figure as evidence," said Colonel Nelson. "This same thing was allowed in the Durrant case, in San Fran-

Judge Helm sided with the defense, and the ghastly figure, which had been rigged up with the clothing of Pearl Bryan, was removed from court by a deputy sheriff, who passed within five feet of Mrs. Bryan with the sickening object, the dress of which was smeared with blood. Poor Mrs. Bryan, in her agony, placed her black fan in front of her eyes to hide the awful sight. An audible sob and a big tear trickled down the aged lady's face, but she recovered herself and made no scene. There were few dry eyes in the court room. Scarcely any one who wit-nessed the awful pain caused the heart-broken mother could keep a lump of pity rom rising in their throats.

The examination of Coroner Tingley was concluded in about ten minutes this morn-ing. He identified all the clothing that had in the meantime been placed on the table, During the examination a lively tilt oc-"Is this the dress of Pearl Bryan?" Colone Nelson asked Coroner Tingley. Crawford was on his feet in a minute.

and infamous because it is so hypocritical. He protests publicly against these outrages, but his private orders are to the contrary. "They call us incendiaries, and yet they burn everything they come across, where "I object to that!" Attorney Nelson saw the mistake in referring to the body found as Pearl Bryan's, in the court. He withdrew the question.

Legally the defense has not yet admitted that the body found was Pearl Bryan's.

The parents of the murdered girl wept at

the sight of the clothes. MRS. STANLEY'S TESTIMONY. Mrs. Mabel Stanley, the sister of the murdered girl, attired in somber black and her countenance filled with inexpressible sadness was the second witness called. She took her place in the witness box amid profound stillness. Her great beauty attracted universal comment. If Pearl Bryan resembled her, the spectators thought, it was no wonder she was famed for her attractions. Mrs. board the steamer just as we sighted land.
As soon as we anchored I gave Pedro Vasquez orders to go ashore with six men to reconnoiter and find out exactly where we Stanley said she lived in Greencastle, Ind.

Of Pearl Bryan she said: "She was my sister. She left Greencastle on Monday afternoon, Jan. 27. I have never seen her since alive. I saw her body a week after the following Saturday in the morgue in Newport. We looked upon her in death. She was robed in homely white. recognize the body as my sister's. I feel I could have fully recognized her without any marks by her limbs, her arms, her bust, her figure. She had often spoken of taking the wart off, because it hurt her when she used the thimble. The wart was taken off a couple of weeks before she left ho There was another wart on the inside of her left thumb. There was a scar from an old cut on her left hand, between the first and middle fingers.

'On the right foot, between the second and third toes, there was a slight growth of flesh. It was not a deformity and could scarcely be called a deformity. "I found the scar of a wart on the thimble finger of the corpse and another scar from a wart on the thumb of the left hand. I found on the hand the scar of a cut whi I distinctly remember my sister sustained."

Colonel Nelson rose to his feet, and standing tall and erect beside the witness box,

"My sister, when she left home," said Mrs. Stanley, "wore a plum-colored Henrietta dress, a gray union suit of underwear, I think, black stockings, a navy blue skirt, a hat with ostrich tips and black jet. She carried a black skirt, a bath or lounging robe of green and white. She took handkerchiefs, face glass, comb and other articles which constitute a ladies' toilet. These are mainly the things she took. "Will you elevate your voice a little?" Mrs. Stanley made an effort to speak more loudly, but the effort was a painful one. Nevertheless she made a good witness, answering every question with distinctness. Mrs. Stanley identified completely every ar-

ticle of clothing found on the headless body.
After that the question of the identification of Jackson was taken up. SCOTT JACKSON QUAILS. "I knew Scott Jackson only from seeing him twice on the street during the last holidays," the witness replied to a ques-

"Is this the man behind you?" asked at-This question came to the audience with

stounding suddenness. Stanley turned to the right. All eyes were

fastened on Jackson. The chair would not the to the right, and Mrs. Stanley whirled to the left, completely round, till she faced Scott Jackson, who was sitting behind and a little to the right.

Jackson threw back his head with bravado, but his eyelids refused to open frankly. They hung half over the eyeballs. He could not look the witness clearly in the eye. Mrs. Stanley gazed on him without emotion. She seemed to hold him in such littleness that she utterly ignored him. So littleness that she utterly ignored him. So she looked for perhaps ten seconds. Then she wheeled back and faced the jury.

"That is Scott Jackson," she said.
A murmur arose in the court room, quickly checked by Judge Helm's gavel.
Attorney Crawford did not cross-examine Mrs. Stanley.

Joseph E. Parry, a Greencastle druggist, and Isaiah Mermillion, of the same place, were called to identify Pearl's handker-ohief and pocketbook, which were found in Jackson's valise. Lieutenant Atkinson, of the United States army, stationed at Fort Thomas, was then called and told of finding the body

Thomas, was then called and told of finding the body.

"I heard at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday that the body had been found. The sheriff was at the spot already. Drs. Gibson and Heyl soon arrived and the coroner and a police sergeant came later. We stayed perhaps half an hour, until the body was removed.

"Near the neck of the body was a spot of blood perhaps as big around as the inside of my hat. There was a depression on the embankment as if a body had lain there. In the spot where the head would have been if the body had rested in this depression there was another pool of blood, directly under the privet bushes. The corset was found on top of the embankment near the clot of blood.

"I saw Lieutenant Saffarans pick up a kid

"I saw Lieutenant Saffarans pick up a kid glove which had been tramped into the mud. I went back at 4 o'clock that afternoon and saw that the leaves were spotted with blood. They were perhaps twelve inches above the ground. I dug into the ground and found that the blood had soaked in ten or twelve inches." in ten or twelve inches." "Were the leaves of the bushes scat

"The foliage was dense,"
"How were the blood spots on the privet bush leaves compared with the first pool of blood found on the embankment." "Directly above it, and twenty inches, perhaps from the ground."
"Did the spots seem to have been made by a bloody substance being raked across them?"
"I object," said Crawford.

"Or was it by spurting of blood?"

"I object," Crawford repeated.

The court held that the questions were not in order, and Colonel Nelson said he was perfectly willing to withdraw them. testifying, she proved a good witness, an-

> Dr. Robert Carothers, who conducted the utopsies on the headless body, was the next witness. He wore a bishop's collar and looked very professional. He testified that the body was that of a woman, perfectly healthy till her death. He also testified to finding the unborn child. It was of about five months' gestation, and he thought it was quickened. It was a male. The stub of the neck indicated that decapitation was done cleanly, with a sharp instrument, except at one part of the neck, in front and to the right, which was ragged. The skin was contracted. The witness believed that the person who cut off the head had some knowledge of the art. It could be done with a dissecting knife about two inches long.
>
> Attorney Crawford objected to Colonel Nelson asking the witness if he could judge from the drawn condition of the skin and tissue and stump of the neck as he found it that the woman was killed by having her it that the woman was killed by having her head cut off. Crawford's ground was that Nelson made suggestions that forced the witness to admit that the skin and tissue presented a certain appearance.
>
> Nelson fought the objection, but the Judge sustained. However, on the question being put in another way, the witness said he be-lieved that the girl was decapitated alive. "I want you to say what you know, not what you think," said Nelson. "Would the body have presented the appearance it did if death had taken place before decapita-"I think it would not," answered the Doc

> "Could blood have spattered up on the privet leaves if the body was dead before decapitation?" asked the attorney.
> "No, sir." answered the witness.

"The woman's death was caused by hemorrhage, superinduced by severing of the arteries. We removed the stomach, heart, spleen and other organs from the body. The stomach was sent to Dr. Crane, of Cincinnati, for analysis. None of the other organs was dissected by the chemist."
"At which autopsy did you remove the

"At the first one."
"Did you find any cuts on the body?" "There were deep cuts on the left hand The skin was scratched and the wounds were open. The cuts were deep. They were made, I think, while the person was alive."
"Can't you be more positive?" asked Col.

"I object to any such question as that," interrupted attorney Crawford.

Judge Helm thought the prosecution had a right to ask the physician to be positive if Upon the question being repeated he said positively that the skin would not have been 'Was there any coagulation of blood in

"Nowhere except in the pulmonary artery, one-half inch from the heart. There was a small clot at that place." THE CAUSE OF DEATH fore the head was severed would not the blood have been coagulated, and didn't the

cutting off of the head cause the death?" "Yes, the severing of the head caused the The witness prefaced many of his replies

with "I think," and Colonel Nelson again

asked him to be more positive. The young physician said there was eviattempted. If such an operation had been attempted by means of instruments the body would have shown the fact. With Dr. Carothers still on the stand and

the attorney for the prosecution debating as to whether they should ask another question, court adjourned at noon until 2 At the afternoon session there were many vacant seats in the court room, the interes in the case seeming to languish somewhat, owing to the fact that most of the testimony was routine in its nature and well known to the public. Dr. Carothers was the first witness examined in the afternoon. After two questions by Colonel Nelson the defense began the cross-examination. A strong effort was made to break down the testimony of the morning, but nothing could shake him in his belief that the body was decapitated while yet alive. It is generally understood that Dr. Heyal, United States army, who is now on his wedding trip, will at the proper time testify for the defense and break down both Coroner Tingley's and Dr. Carother's testimony. Dr. Heyal, it is well understood, will testify positively that the woman whose headless body was found at Fort Thomas was not killed there and

will give unquestionable reasons for these DR. GILLESPIE TESTIFIES. Dr. R. J. Gillespie, of Greencastle, was then placed upon the witness stand, and several letters which he received from Scott Jackson were handed to him to identify. letters themselves have not yet been offered in evidence, and the defense is not allowed to see them. Jackson stretched his neck somewhat in an attempt to get a glimpse of the letters. There were eight letters, and they seemed to cause a good deal of worry to Jackson, who moved uneasily about during the time they were being identified. Dr. Gillespie also tetstified that Jackson told him that his relations with Pearl Bryan were such that Pearl was in deep trouble, and had asked the doctor for advice. Dr. Gillespie advised him to marry the girl, but he said that he would never do that. During the testimony of Mayor Caldwell he was put through on the rack by Colone Crawford. After a few questions by Colone Velson, the witness was turned over to Colonel Crawford, whose first question was: What is your profession?" "I am an attorney.

"What judicial positions have you held?"
"I was police judge for two years."
"Are you not as Mayo" of Cincinnati the head of the police force?" "Yes, sir." "Is it not a fact that in the room where

you were there were reporters?"
"No, sir; they came in later." "How did the prisoner come to talk at the "Colonel Deitsch handed him a telegram. He took it in his hand and he said, 'Oh, my God, what will my poor mother say?" The telegram called for his arrest for the murder of Pearl Bryan. "Did he go on talking voluntarily?"
"He walked up and down the room exitedly and said, 'My God, what am I to

(Continued on Second Page.)

DELEGATES TENNESSEE'S LARGE TO ST. LOUIS INSTRUCTED.

Hon. H. Clay Evans Boomed for the Second Place on the Ticket to Represent the South.

MARYLANDERS NOT BOUND

NO INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN THE "BIG FOUR" CHOSEN YESTERDAY.

Delegates from the Nutmeg State Also Untrammeled-Sound-Money Platforms Adopted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NASHVILLE, April 22.-The Republican State convention, which met here to-day was a McKinley body. Hon. H. Clay Evans, Col. E. J. Sandford, Hon. James Jeffreys and Hon. Ernest Coldwell were elected delegates at large to the St. Louis convention, and they were instructed to vote for the Ohio Napoleon. The convention also decided that Hon. H. Clay Evans would represent the South well as presiding officer of the United States Senate, and, therefore, indorsed him as a suitable candidate for the vice presi-

The platform, which was adopted unanimously, renews the party's devotion to reciprocity, protection, sound finances and human liberty; demands a readjustment of the tariff so as to afford protection reasonable and adequate; calls for reciprocity agreements, condemns the administration of Prescanal; demands the early adoption of a polley that will bring the war in Cuba to an end and for an appropriation by Congress for the Tennessee centennial exposition; condemns the gubernatorial steal in Tennessee in 1894 and instructs the delegates for Mc-Kinley for President and for Evans for Vice President. The financial plank follows:

"We are unalterably oposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold will be maintained. and, in consequence, are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, We believe that every American dollar should be an honest ent dollar always and everywhere." The McKinley men came to the convention to win, and they won, although they rubbed out one name on the slate and wrote another for harmony's sake, and all instructions are for McKinley and his benefit. Late last night the McKinley managers perfected a compromise, and danger of a serious concompromise, and danger of a serious contention in to-day's convention over the candidacies of Sandford and Rodgers for delegates was avoided, Sandford signing a pledge to obey all instructions. With this obstacle out of the way, the McKinley men had smooth sailing and no difficulty in electing the slate agreed on after they had arranged so Sandford could be substituted for Rodgers. There was really no opposition to McKinley, for the Sandford-Rodgers fight was a local East Tennessee squabble.

The morning session was uneventful, the committees and temporary organization occupied but little time, and then H. Clay Evans and W. R. Moore, rival candidates for Vice Procident for Vice President, made speeches and advocated harmony. The convention was per haps the largest gathering of Republicar representatives ever assembled in the histor of the State, there being present more than The various delegations held preliminary meetings for organization, and when the convention was called to order the hall and galleries of the House of Representatives were filled to overflowing. At 10:20 o'clock Hon. Newell Sanders, chairman of the State executive committee, applied the gavel, and the business of the convention began. Judge Lewis Shepherd, of Hamilton county, was chosen temporary chairman, and he addressed the convention. After a recess permanent organization was effected by electing G. W. Winstead, of Knoxville, chairman. Then the resolu-

tions were read and adopted and the dele-gates elected. All the candidates, before the vote was taken, were required to appear and pledge the convention that they would abide by the instructions in letter and spirit. The convention to-night selected J. T. Settle, colored, Allen S. Tate, colored, Hiram Tyree, colored, and Luke K. Walker afternates, and P. O. Smithson, Lewisburg, W. R. Turner, Knoxville, and W. F. Posten, Alamo, candidates for Judges of the Chancery Court of Appeals, and then adjourned.

The delegates who bolted the convention which nominated G. Q. Boyd, colored, for Congress, at Clarksville, a few days ago, held a convention to-day. It was decided to postpone the selection of a candidate for Congress from the Sixth congressional district until the second Wednesday in September. The convention elected J. C. Crawley and D. W. Shofner delegates to the nations convention, with S. A. Dabney and E. I Miles as alternates. They were instructed for McKinley. This means that there will be two sets of delegates from the Sixth congressional district.

NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Maryland Republicans Voted Down McKinley Resolutions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BALTIMORE, April 22.-The effort Major McKinley's supporters to capture the Maryland Republican State convention today was barren of success and the delegates at large to the national convention at St Louis will go there uninstructed. The delegates are: George L. Wellington, of Cumberland; James A. Gary and William Malster, of Baltimore, and Robert P. Graham, of Salisbury. George Wellington Bryant, of Baltimore; Wm. E. Fletcher, of Annapolis; H. M. Sinclair, of Glenville, Dorchester county, and L. N. Rittenhouse, of Baltimore, were elected alternates. Gen Adam E. King and J. Cookman Booth, of Baltimore, were chosen presidential electors

The platform declares for a protective tariff and reciprocity. Following is the cur-

"We believe in the gold standard on which to base our circulating medium and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage silver until an international agreement the important commercial countries the world shall give silver a larger use." United States Senator-elect George L Wellington, as chairman of the State central committee, called the convention to order. Governor Lowndes and most of the Repub-lican State officials were present, but Mayor Hooper, of Baltimore, also a Republican was absent. The proportion of colored delegates was small. In his speech Mr. Wellington predicted that the sixteen electoral votes of Maryland would be cast next year for the Republican nominees. He believed, he said, that the Republicans of Maryland would declare for protection, which is part of the warp and woof of the character of William McKinley, the great statesman from Ohio. At this there was a storm of applause, followed by another when the speaker mentioned the name of Thomas Brackett Reed in connection with the expression of the hope that the convention would declare for sound money.

Hon. A. Barnes, of Worcester county was made temporary chaiman. In a brie was made temporary chaiman. In a brief speech, as he assumed the gavel, Mr. Barnes advocated protection and "a dollar which would be a dollar the world over." Allusions to Reed and McKinley were loudly applauded. A delegate offered a resolution instructing the delegation to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of McKinley. This was greeted with cheers and referred, as was also another resolution that the preponderance of sentiment among Maryland Republicans was in favor of McKinley and requesting the delegates to act accordingly. The convention then took a recess for half an hour to give the comnittees time to prepare their reports.

Before the reports of the committees were

submitted the convention listened to a speech by General Adam E. King, former United States consul-general in Paris, France. Loud calls for "Waller" brought the ex-consul-general to Madagascar to the front of the stage in a trief speech, in which he congratulated the Republicans of Maryland as having redeemed the State.

from Democratic rule. The committee ermanent organization reported a recommendation that Attorney-general Harry M. Claybaugh be made permanent chairman and that the temporary secretary and vice presidents become part of the permanent or-

It was almost 5 o'clock before the report of the committee on resolutions we reached. As soon as the report was r Hammond Urner, a delegate from Frede wik county, offered as a substitute the tradition previously offered, instructing the freletion previously offered, instructing the felegates to use every honorable means to secure the nomination of William McKinley
at St. Louis for the presidency. This
voked the greatest en dislasm of the
the galleries and many of the deptace
joining in applause. Mr. Urner many a
stirring speech in favo is resolutions and
the applause was repeate. Sidney E. Mudd,
speaker of the Maryland House of Representatives, followed in opposition to
Urner resolution. After further discussion
vote was taken by countles, resulting in the
decisive defeat of the McKinleyites by a
vote of 98 to 15, even the Frederick countly
delegates, who were instructed for McKindelegates, who were instructed for McKin-ley, casting a majority of their votes against the amendment. As soon as the against the amendment. As soon as the result was announced Douglass A. Hargett, also from Frederick county, attempted to present a resolution, declaring that the emphatic preference of the convention was for McKinley for the presidency. This was shouted down and the resolutions as presented by the committee, were adopted, after which the convention adjourned sine cie.

NUTMEG STATE DELEGATES. They Are Not Hampered with In-

structions for Any Candidate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 .- The Kepublicans of the Nutmeg State to-day elected delegates to the national convention of the party at St. Louis. Last night the preliminaries were disposed of and the convention to-day was one of the shortest on record. It was in session less than one hour. Ex-Congressman Simmonds presided. The delegates at large, who were uninstructed, are: Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford; Hon. John I. Hutchinson, of Essex; Arthur H. Brewer, of Norwich, and Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford. The district delegates nominated at the county caucuses last night were ratified, as follows: Hartford county, James A. Cheny, of South Manchester; New London county, Thomas H. Allen, of Sprague; Fairfield county, Edward A. Keeler, of Norwalk; Windham county Charles E. Searles of Le Compton; Litchfield county, Hubert Williams, of Salisbury; Middlesex county, John A. Douglass, of Middletown; Tolland county, George Sykes, of Rockville; New Haven county, Rufus W. Blake, of Derby. Neither Reed nor McKinley was men

gates, however, there was considerable en-thusiasm for these two aspirants for the presidential nomination. No other candiates seemed to be thought of.
The platform adopted to-day opens with a declaration in favor of a protective tariff and the reciprocity plan advocated by the late James G. Blaine. On the currency question the platform says: "We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the government or the banks, or the free coin-

ioned in the convention. Among the dele-

age of silver at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold. We believe that this policy, with a requirements of the government and prop-erly support it."

In other sections the platform declares for discriminating duties in favor of Amer-ican bottoms; for adherence to the Monroe petrine; for increased coast defenses and

a larger navy; for the exclusion of pau-per, insane and criminal immigrants, and for the care of deserving soldiers and sailors of the Union. The electoral vote of Connecticut is pledged to whoever may be the nominee of the Republican national convention for the presidency.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

Captain Johnson Nominated for Governor and Free Silver Advocated. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22.-The Dem-

resterday, reconvened at 10 o'clock tais mornng and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Captain Joseph F. Johnston Secretary of State. Hon. J. Kirk Jackson (renominated); State Treasurer, Mr. Ellis, of Dallas county: State Auditor, W. S. White, of Colbert county; Attorney-general Kitts and Superintendent of Education Turner, re-

The resolutions adopted advocate the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1; instruct the twenty-two delegates from the State to vote as a unit on all questions at the Chicago conven-tion; also advocate the repeal of the 10-per-cent. State bank tax; favor honest elections and the legalizing of primary elections. The convention enthusiastically applauded every mention of President Cleveland's name, and adopted a resolution indorsing his foreign policy and the appointment of Southern men to Cabinet positions, but disapproving of his

The votes in the various stages of the constrength of the two factions to be about 333 to 161 in favor of Captain Johnston and the free-silver men and against the Democrats. who, under the leadership of Congressman Clark, hold to the financial policy of the national administration. The contention ended with the nomination of Captain Johnston, who, in a neat speech accepting the honor, held out the clive branch, which was heartily met by Congressman Clark in a declaration of loyalty to the ticket.

OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Platform Adopted and Ticket Named by the State Convention. FINDLAY, O., April 22 .- At the prohibition State convention this morning temporary organization was made permanent. Then came the report of the commitee on resolutions. There was a spirited contest over the money plank, the majority of the committee favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the minority advocating free coinage at a ratio to be fixed by law. The majority report was adopted. The platform, as adopted, declares for prohibition, favors woman suffrage, op-poses alien ownership of land, favors gov-ernment control of railroads and telegraphs, advocates the raising of revenues by taxation on property and incomes, import duties to be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations, declares for Sunday rest. opposes public appropriations for sectarian purposes, favors the election of President, Vice President and Senators by direct vote, favors liberal pensions, asks for a revision of the immigration laws, favors letting aliens vote only after one year from the time of full naturalization, favors the initiative and referendum and declares for free coinage at 16 to 1. The ticket nominated is as follows: Secretary of State, Rev. Alva Crabtree, of Clark county; Supreme Court judge, M. B. Chase, of Marion county; Dairy and Food Commissioner, Joseph Love, of Coshocton county; member of Board of Public Works, Chas. E. Ileff, of Hamilton county; presidential electors at large, Rev. G. W. Ball, of Knox, and J. W. Penfield, of Lake.

WILL INDORSE QUAY.

State Convention To-Day.

Pennsylvania Republicans to Meet in HARRISBURG, Pa., April 22.-The delegates to the Republican State convention, which will assemble here to-morrow to elect sight delegates at large to the St. Louis convention, four electors at large and two candidates for Congressmen at large met in caucus to-night and agreed on a portion of the ticket as follows: Delegates at large, Governor Daniel H. Hastings, James Elverson, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer; Francis J. Torrence, Pittsburg; James G. Beacom, Greensburg; Rev. Dr. T. L. Flood, Meadville: Joseph Bosler, Montgomery county; William Grient, Lancaster, and F. H. Baker, Ebensburg. Although the caucus did not select the congressional candidates, it is understood that Galusha A. Grow will be renominated, and that Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie, will be the other man to head the ticket. All of the gentlemen slated for delegates to the St. Louis convention are friendy to Senator Quay's presidential aspira-

The platform which will be adopted to-morrow will probably be the briefest docu-ment of a similar character ever presented ment of a similar character ever presented to a Pennsylvania Republican convention. Its most interesting plank, aside from the hearty indorsement it gives to Senator Quay's candidacy for the presidency, will be an unqualified declaration for a sound money gold standard. The tariff plank will recite Senator Quay's efforts in behalf of protection and his active participation in the passage of what is known as the McKiniey law. The encouragement of American ship couragement of American s

MR. CLEVELAND DISAPPROVES TWO BILLS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

His Reasons for Opposing the Granting of Pensions to Charles E. Jones and Nancy G. Allabach.

MONEY FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS

SYNATE VOTES TO PROVIDE FOR SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS.

Adopts Cockrell's Compromise Amendment, 38 to 24-Debate on the

Pension Bill Begun in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-The President to-day sent to the Senate vetoes of two Senate pension bills. The first was in the case of Charles E. Jones, a photographer, which

attracted considerable attention in the House. It is as follows: "To the Senate—I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 248, entitled, 'An act granting a pension to Charles E. Jones.' The beneficiary named in this bill was a photographer who accompanied one of the regiments of the Union army in the war of the rebellion. He was injured, apparently not very seriously, while taking photographs and where no battle was in actual progress. He was not enlisted and was in

progress. He was not enlisted and was in no manner in the military service of the United States. Aside from the question as to whether his present sad condition is attributable to the injury sustained, it seems to me the extension of pension relief to such cases would open the door to legislation hard to justify and impossible to restrain from The other veto was in the case of

vides for a pension for Mrs. Allabach, who is the widow of Peter H. Allabach, who served in both the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. The President calls attention to the fact that Mr. Allabach made no application for pension on account of disabilities during his life. "It is not," he says, 'now claimed that he was in the least disabled as an incident of his military service, nor is it alleged that his death, which occurred nearly twenty-nine years after his discharge from the army, was in any degree related to such service." He says the widow was pensioned after her husband's death as the widow of a Mexican soldier, and that her case falls under the general act of 1890. "It is proposed, however," he continues, "by the special act under consideration to give to this widow a pension of \$30 a month without the least suggestion of the death or disability of her husband having been caused by his mil-itary service and solely, so far as discov-erable, on the ground that she is poor and needs the money. The condition is precise covered by existing laws, and if a precedent is to be established by the special legislation as is contained in this bill can be denied to similar situation, are now on the pension rolls under general laws."
The vetoes were laid before the Senate at the opening of the session to-day. Mr. Gal-

linger, chairman of the pension committee said he regretted that the President had seen fit to veto these bills, Captain Allabach's military services were such that he might have applied for a pension, but die might have applied for a pension, but did not do so owing to personal disinclination. While Jones was a photographer, yet he re-ceived a gunshot wound, resulting in total blindness, during the attack do Longstreel's lines. "The President refers to a trivial wound," said Mr. Gallinger. "I will not discuss and suggest what is in my mind-that the message was written without a knowledge of the facts." The pension com-mittee had not proceeded carelessly and

recklessly in favoring pensions nsion had not been formally enlisted. ' hold," said Mr. Palmer, "that when a cit-izen voluntarily associates himself with the military forces, he becomes de facto in the military serivce, and if wounded he has the same moral right to a pension as any one The vetoes were referred to the pension

FOR TWO YEARS MORE. Senate Votes to Pay Money to Sectario an Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 22.- The Senate today disposed of the sectarian school question by adopting a compromise framed by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. The Indian bill as it came from the House provided that "no money herein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools." This provision is struck out by the Cockrell amendment as adopted and it is declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriations for sectarian schools after July 1, 1898, thus giving two years for the of an immediate abandonment. The amendment was adopted by the decisive vote of 38 to 24. The Indian bill was not con when the Senate adjourned. During the day the bill was passed providing government gattas; also the resolution calling for information as to the arrest of Bishop Diaz

After the pension vetoes had been laid before the Senate, many petitions were reported urging action in behalf of Bishop Diaz, arrested in Caba, and a resolution by Mr. Bacon was adopted requesting the State Department for information as to the arrest and as to what steps had been taken toward securing an impartial trial.

Mr. Hill secured the passage of the bill designed to afford protection to passengers on excursion steamers and oarsmen attendnavigable waters of the country. Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to proceed to Alaska and inquire into the condition of the fishing industry, the preservation of the fur seals, the development of the country and the fixing of the boundary between Alaska and British North America. The resolution provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall place a suitable vessel at the service of the Senators when they reach Sitka. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, was ther

recognized for a speech in support of the bill extending the present law pensioning veterans of Indian wars so as to include the survivors of the Georgia and Florida Seminole wars, the Fevre river Indian war of Illinois, the Sabine Indian disturbance the Cayuse Indian war, and the various Indian wars in Texas, New Mexico, Cali-fornia, Utah, Washington and Oregon were nentioned in the bill. Mr. Mitchell appealed to the Senate in the name of com manity and justice to pass the bill at once.

Mr. Gray objected to going on with the bill, saying he wanted more light on some of these Indian wars. The bill went back Consideration of the Indian ap

bill was then resumed, Mr. Cockreil speaking in support of his amendment to allow two years for the change from sectarian to government Indian schools. Mr. Allen deprecated sectarian bigotry. He said he was the son of a Protestant minister, but this did not lead him to ap-

prove of any prescription based on the re-ligious associations of a citizen, He deplored the fact that the flag of intolerance should be raised in the American Congress after Protestants and Catholics had for 120 years served together in the army and navy, i peace and in war, in the advancement of the country. Mr. Allen spoke of the great work of the Catholic Church in carrying the torch of civilization in one hand and the gospel of Christ in the other. Mr. Peffer expressed astonishment that with hundreds of denominations existing, some Senators sought to pick out one denomination for culosy. He believed the way to abolish a hurtful policy was to abol-

ish it. There was no reason for delay in loing away with sectarian schools. The vote was then taken on the Cockrel mendment, declaring the policy of the government against sectarian education, bu until 1898 for the ent